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NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Association of the Ontice States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, a dior that reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institu reason, if for note other in order to preserve in that tions pure and unpolluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign inducence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American which constitute the rights of the harves of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegia ce of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the giorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to simulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in

sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing then, the right and duty to confederate on these Busing then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and the only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramin ations of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturaliza-tion laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution for-bids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, expost fucto laws: the action we seek with regard to the ex post fucto laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principes, we further hold that, to be a permanent people we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doc trines introduced by foreign papers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wasts the ragged panyers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms. Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as so and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State

Government.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his coun try's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreign a competent pative willing er in office while ther

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, con nect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusive ly advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above pream-

ble anct hese articles.

Figh. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connected ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sections along the connected our server. or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untram nelled in his own faith; adhe.ing. for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the es-tablishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of tablishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Secents. That this Association shall be styled the "National Association Association Secretary Secretar

tive American Association of the United States Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President

Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secrtary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by laws hereafter ad pted and worse doties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the

Teath. That the President, or, in his absence the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed no

NOTICE -Nuive American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American As sociation in this City, has been in existence nearly three years, and encode among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of forthern hundred of the Native citizens of

To Repeal the Laws of Naturalization ; and The establishment of a National Character, and the per-

petuity of our institutions, through the means of our own A paper, call-d "The Native American," was com menced a few days after the organization of our society, and has a ready near 1,000 subscribers. In many places, and has a rearly near 1,000 shoserholds. In many places out doctrines have found aident and able friend -but to ministers and magistrates are compelled, in al-

We therefore invite our Countrymen throughout the Union, to form Auxiliary Associations, and to memorialize Congress for a Repeal of the Laws of Naturalization.

Our new-paper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

We are of no party in Politics or Religion, but embrace men of all creeds and faiths.

Our mostle is an Our Country always right, but only politica We therefore invite our Countrymen throughout the

wrong, our Country "
As every man in the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labors, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of

"God speed the cause."
Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address James C.

By order of the President and Council. T. D. JONES, Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S. POETRY.

Thank you, Miss Emma. We will insert it, and hope to hear from you again. It is not unlikely, and we think you can do something in the Poetry-line yourself. Pleasetry, and let us hear from you .- ED. NAT. AM.

To the Editor of the Native American :

I cut the following sublime piece of poetry from a Southern paper, which I hope you will insert in the Native American. Never did bard sing more sweetly. Nothing I have read in Scott or Byron, in my humble opinion, can excel it. The author is a true poet, one of nature's own moulding. Would that we had many such! EM uA.

From the N. O. Sut.

PENCIL PICTURES. A flower, whose tints glow bright in morning rays, At night decays,—
A bird, whose music swells in summ r skies, Ere autumn dies.—
Bright joys, that free en hearts like summer rain, Are turned to pain, -And man, as fra I and brief as birds and flowers, Death overpowers; But time endures in every age and clime, Old Father Time.

I met old Time, and by him sat, grief-laden, A lovely maiden, For whom, Hope told ner, Time had many pleasures, And earthly treasures .-She wept, for he instead had strewed her bowers, With withered flowers. And when Love cous to woo, his voice grew mute-Time broke his lute. -Time, who prevails in every age and crime, Old Father time.

I saw him after, and beside him there Stood pale Despair,—
And with the twain, a youth whose eyes were dim,
Alas, for him!

Eternity, what time refused him, gave A peaceful grave, he, when joy and hope departed, Died broken hearted; And thus he. So time breaks hearts, in every age and clime,— Old Father Time.

His locks are gray, his head looks bowed and old,

Eyes, icy cold.—

His tottering frame seems feeble as if wo
Had made it so;
But not the aspect, shown that dimly bright, Attests Time.s might,
For he, while cruel Death, his archer bold, Reigns uncontrolled, Will still endure, in every age and clime,-Old Father Time.

DEPARTED HEROES.

Shout for the mighty men Who sleep in our father land, (Blest be their grave.) Shout over hill and glen, And over sea and strand,— Shout for the brave.

When the loud war cry burst; And the fire brand was red On Concord's plain. Who met the foe the first?— Who se t them back accurst? They are the mighty dead,-

Where is that fearless band Who, in their hall arrayed
Pledged at all cost,
Freedom throughout the land,
Preedom on wave and strand—
Death could not be delayed—
Shout for the lost.

Freemen, to live or die On our beloved soil, They were as we ;-Forth flieg the banner high, No mure a tyrants spoil-Shout for the free.

Shout for these mighty men. Sons of our father land,-Over the wave. And over hel and gien, And over rock and strand,-Shout for the -rave.

HOME.

Say what is home? a world of love,-The nursery of each soft feeling -The glass each glowing heart revealing -Foretaste of an eternal home above.

Home is the wanderer's place of rest : The absent fond one's beacon light, How welcome to the anxious sight. Of him with wordly cares oppress'd.

Home is the food wife's loved domain, They be all of her happiness, The slot which sie is formed to bless, Where peace, and live and friendship reign.

Home is the pulse of joy-the life Of all that's worthy our possessing, But, oh how rich, how doubly blest the blessing, A home made happy by a much loved wife!

Newspapers .- The celebrated writer "Juins," thus speaks of newspapers. We com-

nend it to the attention of all: "They who conceive our newspapers are no restraint upon bad men, or impediment to the execution of bad measures, know nothing of this country. Our ministers and magisrates have really little punishment to fear, and few difficulties to contend with, beyond the censure of the press and the spirit of resistance it excites among the people. While this censorial power is maintained, to speak in the words of a most ingenious foreigner, 'both our doctrines have found aident and able friends—but to accomplish our patriotic ends, so that we may rely upon ourselves for the bressings of peace, and in the perils of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the nirthrights of our own People from the in-ly separate the nirthrights of our own People from the including programmate professions of the paupers and outcasts of the paupers a ty separate the introductions of our own recopie from the in-discriminate increasions of the paupers and outcasts of the Old World. World in the our Country new throughout the old work miracles on his heart, but it will assur-

Advice to Young Men .- Matthew Carev says, "Shun the despicable character of a political brawler. But let noting, except being bed ridden, prevent you from exercising that inestimable privilege, the elective franchise. Never disgrace yourself by an absence from the polls, under the unjustifiable, fallacious plea, that your single vote is of no consequence. Some of the most important measures of legislative bodies, here and elsewhere. have been carried by majorities of one, two or three. Never have to reproach yourself. that a profligate man has been elected, or a bad measure adopted, through your absence from this secred duty."

MISCELLANY.

From the Parmer's Manual.

THE PECUNIARY CONDITION OF OUR COUN-TRY-CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The present condition of the monetary We are informed by one of our merchants, just and certain return to the fostering hand of incantile community is suffering under the means; dress ourselves with our domestic fashock. The manufacturer is staggering under brics; use nor buy any artices of foreign the blow; and the mechanic, the farmer, and manufacture, and we will thus save millions the laborer, all feel, more or less, the severe to our country, which has yearly been sent pressure. Amidthis canic in our pecuniary af abroad, and for a large amount of which we fairs, we are called upon to put in requisition are still in debt. ill our fortitude, sympathy and forbearance. Fortitude to bear up under our trials, sympathy for the general distress, and forbearance to those who have been placed in power. Truly, the state of the times are distressing. vet the cry of "hard times" has accompanied every year, nay, every month and every day since our recollection; and a worse predicament may enthral us, if we do not employ the improved circumstances available.

entirely wrong, that, whenever embarrassment party to the other, as though each had produced it by their party measures! To throw reproach on either political partry, or even on too come. President Van Buren, or the Banks, because specie is scarce, is almost as unreasonable as to blame either of them because grain is scarce in the event of a failure in our crops. For neither one nor the other can pay our foreign debt; nor is it in the power of either the one or the other, to prevent the exportation of specie to pay that debt! Nor is either party whether in power or out of power, able alone to restrain extensive importations, or to prohibit inordinate foreign purchases.

But to afford relief to the present distress of our country, and to sustain our form of government, bequeathed by the blood of our fathers, our representatives and great men in power, local jealousies and political intolerance; culations, and desires, with reference to their band of brothers, unite to legislate for the mon interest. good of their country, with good intent and

whole community. we plainly see to what a state of things this ance, and bright prospects are all there. has brought us, few are willing to practice a commendatory degree of self-denial. That

gone, gone forever! It is our province to profit by past errors, and like the bee extract honey from the apparently bitter plant. Adversity is not only a to surpass one's neighbor in obtaining riches, but to live more ostentatiously, as if our hap-The dull plodding pursuit of lab r did not remarked, not a "help meet," but only a help promise, soon enough, to realize to many, their eat. golden dreams of wealth, but they engaged in commercial and other extensive enterprises suming class, and our annual importations for years a carpenter. increased millions upon millions, until our citizens became greatly in debt both at home

thousands who depend upon their labor for bread, are thrown out of employment, while

minimum value. Let the people of this country, therefore, brook fair, and divil a fight yet! Will any reform heir habits, and look to a system of body have the kindness to tread on the tail industry and frugality; we must wind the of my cout."

hands of LABOR-the head of KNOWLEDGE. Let those who have forsaken rural labors and been disappointed in their utopian dreams of riches and happiness, return with the humility of the prodigal son to a forgiving parent. They will be kindly received, and amply remunerated for their labor, especially in the pursuit affairs of our country, are indeed distressing of agriculture, the fields of which offer a safe returned from the east, that the whole mer-ldustry. We must live more within our own

By economizing thus our expenditures, both in time and money, keeping constantly in mind, that by the will of Divine Providence, ours is the most favored nation on earth; and it ought to be the fervent aspiration of every ionest heart, that we may be equally pre-emment in goodness, that the God of the universe will smile upon our land, and the popuation thereof again become a contented and happy people. That we may contribute to the It is very unfortunate for our country, and accomplishment of this desirable consummation—that we may be just to ourselves, and affects our financial affairs, the cause of the true to our posterity. let us endeavor to prodisorder is blamed alternately by one political mote the general diffusion of knowledge, the fountain-head of all that can qualify man for usefulness and happiness in this life and that

From the Young Man's Aid. EARLY MARRIAGES.

As a general rule, early marriages are desiraole; but then they should be under one or two conditions, either that of property, inherited or already acquired, adequate to the usual expense, or that of simplicity and frugality in the style of living, sufficient to reduce the expense within the present earnings. The latter is always the best. It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy must forego all personal animosity, discard of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calavoiding reproachful language, and like a present means, and to their future and com-

Nothing delights me more than to enter the becoming respect for the well being of the neat little tenement of the young couple who, within perhaps two or three years, without But, we, the people at large, have had con- any resources but their own knowledge and siderable influence in producing, if not di- industry, have joined heart and hand, engagrectly or indirectly causing the present un- ing to share together the responsibilities, duexampled embarrassment of our country. Our ties, interests, trials, and pleasures of life. The expenses of living are too high—they have upon an average during the last ten of twenty years been quadrupled. Were they increased for necessaries and a work of the last ten of twenty own hands in her domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's clother and the last ten of twenty own hands in her domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's for necessaries and comforts? No! but for the baneful luxuries and superfluities of life.

We live too high We dress too fine. We are now, in the midst of calamity, the finest thing seems preparing to welcome the happidressers and the highest livers, perhaps, in est of husbands and of fathers, when he shall the world. We have, particularly in our cities come home from his toil to enjoy the sweets and towns, followed and kept pace with all of his little paradise. This is true domestic the fashions of dressing, cooking and eating pleasure, the "only bliss that has survived of at least four European nations! and though the fall." Health, contentment, love, abund-

we have consumed too much time in show marries; that the wife must have no sympathy and luxury, there is no possible doubt, and nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in how painful the reflection, when it is consid which most of the pleasure truly consists; and ered that time is money—even more valua- that young married people must set out with ble, more precious. The lost dollar may be as large and expensive an establishment as is restored, whilst that moment which is lost is becoming those who have been wedded for

twenty years. This is very unhappy. It fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and promobetter teacher than prosperity, but it is the only ting vice; it mistakes the true economy and school in which some people will learn. A design of the domestic constitution; and it prevalent and unaccountable desire not only promotes idleness and inefficiency among females; who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune and passively sustained, without any piness, the great object of pursuit, depended care or concern on their part; and thus many more upon reputed wealth than competency, a modern wife becomes, as a gentleman once

Dignity of Labor.-How often do we see and speculations, producing temporary suc- the starched dandy or would-be literateur, cess; and to gratify the ruling passion of these speaking contemptuously of the laborer, alfictitious adventurers, banking and other fa- though some of the most illustrious men have cilities were necessarily increased to almost an followed the plough or lived guagers. Does indefinite extent. This fancied accumula God hold the laborer in light esteem? He tion of wealth, induced many farmers and placed the first human being-whose soul had mechanics to leave their employments in as yet been undefiled by sin, whose frame was which they had prospered, to gain fortunes by uninjured by crime, whose intellect was free their wits and without labor; and keeping from error-in a garden which he was compace with extravagance, multitudes were manded to cultivate. Aye! and he to whom transferred—to the great detriment and shame. angels ministered—whose glorious God-head ful neglect of Agriculture, the main source of was veiled in flesh, whose parent was the conour wealth-from the producing to the con- troller of suns and creation's destiny-lived

Sadness — There is a mysterious feeling and abroad. At length, pay day has come! that frequently passes like a cloud over the the foreign merchant requires of our importers, spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy payments of their heavy debts, and that too in bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm he precious metals! who, upon turning to and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are the banks in this country for assistance, find alike supreme over the weak and iron-hearted. them with one accord to close their vaults At one time it is caused by the flitting of a against them; having issued notes, generally, single thought across the mind. Again, a ten times the amount of their real capital or sound will come booming across the ocean of solid basis, they are compelled to suspend spe- memory, gloomy and solemn as a death knell, cie payments, and the importers necessarily overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny turned upon their debtors, and thousands are feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, reduced to bankruptcy, who had believed and yet who has not felt its bewildering influthemselves secured in opulence. General dis- ence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow, trust takes the place of general credit. Com- and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the merce is thereby paralyzed; manufacturers sus- river, although causing a momentary shade of pend their operations. The mechanic is ne- gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning cessarily curtailed in his business, and many brightness .- Westchester Spy.

Combativeness .- Bently's Miscellanv gives property of all kinds is depreciated below its the following illustration of Irish combativeness: "Och murther! nine o'clock at Donny-

THE DEATH BED. "The tongues of dying men Enforce attention like deep harmony."

Shukspeare.

It is a sad, but instructive duty to linger round the couches of the dying and the dead. There we catch a pang of that sorrow which all are doomed to feel; and there remember that all the hopes and fears of life, must at last be crowded into one short hour! Must this eye glance feebly and be veiled in death's noiseless slumbers; must this warm blood seek the heart for the last time, and must this el quent glow on my cheek fade away in the dimness of the tomb? And what shall I receive as a recompense for the pangs of death? Are there no pleasant landscapes or green slands upon which to recline the spirit fainting on Jordan's dark billows? Oh! shall the worm, the death-sheet and the senseless earth done meet me in the life to come ! The tomb may not. Six thousand years have borne witness to its silence. But list, oh! man, "to that livinity which stirs within thee!" Does it tell thee nothing of joy to come? Does it reveal no gleamings of a river of life-no echo of angelic song-no harpings of redeemed spirits in untroubled realms? Or, rather does t not tell thee of golden landscapes, elevated and expansive—of lovely temples and burning spirits-of unfading diamonds, ancient as eternity—and of a pleasant realm, and where no sorrows may come over us like the coldness of Alpine streams? If it does not, tremble; for more terrible than the cold pulseless vapors of the tomb be thy destiny!

Sweet Recollections of the Departed .lu looking back to the life of one we have oved, how dear is the thought, that the latter days were the days of light—that the cloud never chilled the beauty of the setting sun, and that if the years of existence were brief. all that existence has most tender, most sacred, was crowded into that space! Nothing dark, then, nor bitter, rests with our remembrance of the lost; we are the mourners, but pity is not for the mourned—our grief is purely selfish: when we turn to its object, the hues of appiness around it, and that very love which is the parent of our woe, was the consolation -the triumph--of the departed!

There is one noble trait observable in human nature all over the world. The man who has been unjustly injured excites the sympathy of his fellows, and nothing advances cause so much as the persecution of its supporters. The world cannot become wholly lepraved while such is the disposition of man-

Good Maxims. - Keep up your spirits by good thoughts. Enjoy the pleasant company of your best friends; but in all enjoyments be emperate. Learn the art, to be preferred beore all others, of being happy when alonewhich consists in the encouragement of good lopes and rational pursuits-in leading an industrious life, and in converse with the world; be ever careful, for the sake of peace, to speak ill of no one, to treat a known enemy with civility, and shut your ears against all evil re-

Norwich and Worcester Railroad .- This road has just been finished. It unites with the Boston and Worcester railroad, and thus completes an unbroken railroad communication from Norwich to Boston, without a change of cars or baggage. In connexioin with a line of daily steamboats from New York to Norwich, it affords the most rapid and agreeable route between New York at-Boston, at the very reasonable fare of five delars through. This road passes over the mo extensive manufacturing district in Connect cut, and terminates in one equally extensiv in Massachusetts.—New York Sun.

Centenary of Printing .- The German are making great preparations to celebrate th fourth centenary of the discovery of printing Leipsic, the central point of the literary worl will celebrate this glorious event on the 24th 25th and 26th of next June, with great spley dor, and Felix Mendlessohn Bartholdy is nov writing a new oration for the occasion.

Locomotives .- Norris, of Philadelphia, he shipped another, the ninth, of his large siz locomotives for England. This is for the Birmingham and Gloucester railroad.

A NATION WITHOUT A RELIGION .- The inhabitants of Borneo, an immense kingdom of Africa, according to Leo Africanus, are entirely without any religious ideas whatever. Proper names are not in use among them. When persons speak of their neighbors, they designate them from ome physical or mental trait of their characters tallness, fatness, acuteness, bravery or stulity .- St. Louis Commercial Bulletin.

COLONIZATION .- By the Annual Report of th American Colonization Society, it appears the that Institution is in great want of funds to mee its engagement, which are about to fall due. W. commend this cause to the Christian public. W especially invite the ladies in different congregaions to consider the propriety of immediately making their Pastors life members of the Socie-Would not money thus expended be treasire laid up in heaven, provided it be given in a right spirit? We think it would. We see no way of introducing the gospel into the dark places of Africa, with so much promise of good, as hrough Christian colonies on the coast. Let ach one say, " Lord, what will thou have me o de?" and when the answer is given, let none consult with flesh and blood, but cheerfully and nstantly obey .- Watchman of the South.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed law abolishing imprisonment for debt.